

Mr. Blanchard's Lecture on the Irish Repeal Agitation.

Historians, once little else than a book of kings; in enlightened countries, soon to be, simply, books of people. Crowned heads must come to a level with those of others mortals, even before they reach the grave; so that the multitude may sing of their living princes, as our puritan ancestors used to sing of the state of kings in death.

The tall, the wise, the reverend heads "Must lie as low as ours."

Even in England the "Court Register" is giving way before the "people's" "royal prerogative" is fading before the "right of suffrage;" palace-yard tournaments and feasts of knights and noblemen, long since passed away, are supplied by the exploits of the "caucus" and "the hustings;" and volumes of heraldry, and nobility are overlooked amid heaps of pamphlet reports of societies, minutes of conventions, associations, and leagues; that even in monarchial countries, the claims of the cottage on human attention are fast rivaling those of the throne.

Yet, interesting as this fact is, its cause is still more so. The Saviour of the world appeared on earth "in the form of a servant" who had "not where to lay his head," the eyes of mankind have been gradually drawn from the highest, and fixed upon the lowest conditions of humanity. And the example of those who went by command of God into highways and hedges to seek out the poor, maimed, halt, and blind, has been working like leaven in society for 1800 years, and with double efficacy teaching their duties to oppressors, and to the oppressed their rights.

The Irish Repeal-Agitation is but one of the many ten thousand convulsions which are to free mankind from every master except Jesus Christ. And in this light, chiefly, it merits the attention of Christians; while, at the same time its singular novelty attracts the curious and its deep, acknowledged importance, justly engages the profound.

Ireland, less in surface than the state of Ohio, by nine thousand square miles, is now occupied by 30,000 British troops. O'Connell is under an indictment which took 70 hours in the reading, and is held to bail to answer the charge of Conspiracy in the sum of £10,000. Joseph Sturge and the complete Suffrage association who represent the political sentiments of at least four-fifths the male population of England, have held large meetings in Birmingham, Preston and Leicester denouncing the course of the Government in arresting O'Connell; sympathizing with the repealer; and declaring the English and Irish people to be one in sentiment, as they are in suffering oppression from the same oligarchy of the British throne.

The singularity of the movement is, that Sir Robert Peel's 30,000 bayonets, now that they are in Ireland, can find nothing to stab except unarmed men, women, and children. It appears, however, from correspondence from Ireland, that the Queen's troops have lately had the privilege of letting the blood of a country boy whom a soldier mortally wounded by stabbing him in the groin. The soldier however, did not intend to kill the boy, but aimed his blow at a woman, who, trusting to the double delicacy of her situation and her sex, had been railing at the soldiers and encouraging the children to bespatter them with mud, while the men looked on laughing without leaving their work.

The fact is, those regiments are sent to Ireland to keep down insurrection among a people pre-determined not to rise, as a fixed principle of the agitation; who have no weapons, and, who are determined not to be shot, except as a desperation may give them when their lives are attacked.

And, to make the group still more strange and fantastic; five millions of the repealers whom these drunken soldiery are sent to keep in order are temperance tea-totalers, who, when they forego whiskey laid by what they deemed their last and only luxury, for the public good. And, to crown the whole, those 30,000 soldiers; every one of whom according to the doctrine of the Irish church is a regenerate man, most of them educated with, and all of them rufianised by their trade of blood; dishumanised by an enlistment of 21 years, and roving from barrack to barrack through the whole zone of the British population;—this soldiery is sent to Ireland to maintain the legislative union of that country with England, and thus secure to the Irish people the blessings of the protestant religion, by compelling them to support a numerous clergy whom they, not only never hear preach; but whose person they hate; whose souls they believe will be damned; and of whom, a large proportion do not even live the life of men; most of whom drink freely the intoxicating liquor which the meanest Irish peasant has abjured. But one circumstance is wanting to complete this military, moral, and politico-spiritual medley: the church which is seeking to bless Ireland after this fashion is, by her own decision, the only true uncorrupted church of Christ, and her clergy the genuine successors of his apostles! Surely when the men, the motives, the characters, principles, interests, and aims, both real and pretended, which are meeting and clashing in the Irish agitation are taken in a glance; it will be difficult to imagine without a sense of confusion or absurdity is not represented there.

But the point which we are interested to know respecting this struggle between the English Government and the Irish people, is, On which side does justice lie? In short, could "the Union" be repealed or not?

On both sides of the Atlantic almost every possible shade and variety of opinion on this subject is strongly held, and warmly advocated; and men lean to one side or the other as their principles, or their interest incline to power in the few, or the resistances of that power by the many. Ireland however, is well nigh unanimous for the repeal. I conversed with a Quaker from Cork; a college professor from Dublin, a dissenting minister from Belfast, a Roman Catholic Priest from South Ireland, and an Orangeman from Ulster; all of whom were strongly in favor of "the repeal;" while all connected with the English Government, or rather the Peel Administration by office, or expectation, or friends; all benefited Clergymen who are in favor of "things as they are;" and all editors and shop-keepers in the pay of either of the above parties, are endless in their denunciations of O'Connell and Repeal.

A like difference of opinion prevails in this country. Dr. DUNN, whose letters from Europe were received with favor in this and other places; in a letter much commended by the "Cincinnati Gazette" of last March, says: "I satisfied myself that the misery of Ireland do not arise from misgovernment by the mother country." And the same letter applies to Mr. O'Connell the general charge against Roman Catholics of making their "religious faith superior to their religious opinions;" though O'Connell has been seen, on the floor of parliament, defending the rights of Protestants against Protestant oppressors; and it will be difficult to point out a single measure of all that O'Connell has supported in forty years a public life, contrary to his professed cardinal doctrine of equal and exact justice to every man of every class and creed and color.

To enable the unbiased to judge intelligently of this Irish controversy, I will give a brief sketch of the treatment Ireland has received at the hands of England, including a history of the act of Union of 1800 which O'Connell is now seeking to repeal. And I cannot present the relation of the two countries in a juster, clearer, or more graphic manner, than by quoting a paragraph from the learned and philosophical Villiers, who says in his profound work on the Protestant Reformation.

"The Reformation, which has been a benefit to other countries, was the most grievous of scourges to unfortunate Ireland. Treated as a conquered people, and for a long time at the discretion of the English, the Irish remained obstinately Catholic, precisely because their oppressors wanted them to be Protestants. Their chains became, consequently, heavier: their island was filled with rapacious English, who possessed themselves of almost all the estates. The despair of these infuriated men, at length broke out with fury in 1641. The consequence was, a massacre upon the island of upwards of 100,000 protestants. Cromwell afterwards took vengeance on them, and gave nearly the whole of Ireland to his soldiers. William III. founded a legal and constitutional tyranny. The Catholics were deprived of civil life, of property, of instruction itself. It was his pleasure to convert them into herds of rude, barbarous beggars; and they have ever since been treated like barbarians whenever an opportunity has offered. Such resentments last, and are transmitted to remote generations."—Villiers' Essay, p. 97.

To justify the present efforts of the Irish for the "Repeal," it will only be necessary for me to establish what Villiers has so forcibly written, and show that "the Union" is the crowning act of the Irish policy of the English parliament.

The Irish national records run back into fabule, and vanish totally somewhere near the time of Christ. In 1155, Henry II. of England, obtained a bull from Pope Adrian, granting him possession of all Ireland, but the Irish, not seeing clearly how the Pope could give away what did not belong to him, would not give up their country till 14 years after, when the Earl of Pembroke subdued four counties.

By degrees, the English dominion enlarged until 1801, when the temper of the English toward the Irish was shown by an act of Parliament, forbidding intermarriage with them; and even prohibiting the use of their language! Thus early did the English show the utmost hatred of every thing which belonged to the Irish, but their money. Is it wonderful that the Irish should have refused to receive the Protestant religion from such hands?

In 1495, the celebrated statute of Drogheda, called Poyning's law, made it impossible for a Parliament to meet in Ireland, or having met, to propose any law to be enacted without first obtaining a British sanction. This law fixed the grasp of the English parliament firmly upon the throat of Irish enterprise, industry and wealth.

The use which was made of this enormous power was equally enormous. Under the 3d William, the law styled "An act to prevent the farther growth of Popery," entitled any heir of a Roman Catholic who should declare himself Protestant, to acquire the property of his father's estate, leaving the father only a life-use of it; thus bribing the thoughtless and eager youth to unnatural violence upon the parent, under the pretence of religion! "The Popish father was prohibited, under penalty of £500, from educating his own child;" or even being guardian to his own children. Penalties were enacted against protestants marrying papists. Roman Catholics were made incapable of buying land, or holding long leases; and were really allowed no connection with the soil but to till it!

But an unjust statute cuts two ways, and wounds the oppressor as well as the oppressed. In the strong language of a late anonymous writer from whom I have taken many of the preceding facts, "The Protestants thinly sprinkled among the Irish Catholics, were nothing forth by 'possessing a portion of bare earth in a land of beggars.' The English legislation led to its own violation, and the Papists began meekly to lift up the head and peep and mutter from the dust into which they had been ground.—Nothing can exceed the lowliness of the first address which they dared to lay at the feet of the English King.

"We are," say they, "may it please your Majesty, a numerous and very industrious part of your Majesty's subjects; yet by no industry, by no honest endeavors on our part is it possible for us to acquire or hold almost any secure or permanent property whatsoever."

"By the laws now in force in this kingdom, a son, however undutiful or profligate, shall, by the merit of conforming to the established religion, be made the Irish Legislature independent of free and full possession of his estate."

And they close an enumeration of the most revolting oppressions with earnestly beseeching his Majesty, "That it might not be considered an instance of presumption or disrespect, that they had thus adventured to lay open to his Majesty, a small part of their unbecoming sufferings." (Curry's civil wars of Ireland, II. 287.)

At last, the Protestants of north Ireland united with the Roman Catholics of the South; and, in 1782, the year before the peace of England with this country which ended the American revolution, they procured the repeal of "Poyning's law," above referred to, and made the Irish Legislature independent of the English Parliament. In this conflict were seen for the first time, "Protestants urging the complete emancipation of the Catholics." And though they did not attain what they asked; they did secure to a Roman Catholic the important privilege of owning a horse worth \$25! It is not to be supposed, however, that Parliament would have made this grand concession, had not the fear of the American revolution, which was then just ending, been fully before their eyes. Patrick must therefore own himself partly at least, indebted to his brother Jonathan for the luxury of riding a horse!

The Irish Legislature being now, (1782) independent of the Parliament, and the Irish people being in danger of looking after their own affairs, the American war also being ended in 1783, the profound attention and vast resources of the English Government were turned to bribing, dividing, and re-bribing the Irish nation through its own legislature which Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh effectually accomplished just 18 years after (1800) by the passage through the Irish Legislature of the "Act of Union" of Ireland with England which is now sought to be repealed.

That act simply annihilates the Irish Parliament altogether, and puts Ireland under the care of the British Parliament; and now after 43 years experience of that care of their British Masters, the Irish people are simply asking to have things put back as they were before—to have a parliament of their own again, and to govern themselves by their own laws, forever acknowledging, however, the English sovereign as theirs.

It would seem that a demand so reasonable and just in itself, and so conformed to the spirit of the age, could not be objected

to; and it would not, were it not that "some" what may be said upon every thing.

The arguments used against the repeal are: That the Irish people have consented to the Union, and it is law. That the Union has been a blessing to Ireland, and not a curse. And, finally, that the Irish cannot take care of themselves! or in the words of the London Times Editor, Oct. 7.—"When the Irish peasant really shows symptoms of knowing his own interest, it will be time to talk of putting him in charge with it!"

Now the first of these arguments is false: the second is absurd, and the third, both.

The Irish people never consented that their legislature should annihilate itself.—The members were chosen to make laws for Ireland; not to deprive Ireland of the law-making power. The nation gave them what they wanted, then by giving a parliament, not to destroy it—and they could no more decide that Ireland should no longer be a country, than the babe can determine that its mother, who nurses it, shall not be a woman, drawing as he does all the little strength which he has from her breast. No. When the "act of Union" was perpetrated, Mr. Pitt had 40,000 British bayonets in Ireland to pass the law, as Sir Robert Peel has 30,000 there now to keep it passed. And though martial law was proclaimed, and no one could freely attend a public meeting which the government opposed; though Mr. John Mason was hunted out of the country of Kerry, for putting out an address in a paper calling on the people to petition against the Union; though bribery and intimidation were here carried to an extent almost unparalleled in the annals of corruption; £8000 being the standard price paid for a single vote, yet twenty-seven out of 32, (the whole number) of counties petitioned strongly against the Union!

Well might Mr. Savin say, "You may make the Union binding as a law, but you cannot make it obligatory on conscience.—It will be obeyed so long as England is strong, but resistance to it will be, in the abstract, a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance will be a mere question of prudence."

And as to the benefits which the Union has conferred on Ireland: if a people are not permitted to be their own judges of what blesses and what curses them; it is sufficient on this point to say, that before the Union, Ireland had none, or next to no public debt. Now, she must help pay the interest of 600 millions! Before the Union, Irish taxes were two and a half millions.—Now, six millions, with an unknown amount of indirect imposts. And while her taxes have been more than trebled, her foreign trade, by which she was enabled to pay taxes, has fallen off one half. So that Mr. O'Connell said he had understood that the very rats were seen leaving the stately Custom-house at Dublin a few weeks before, "with tears in their eyes."

But the pretension that the Irish peasant is wild and savage,—that they show no symptoms of knowing their interest, and that therefore it is right for other men to manage those interests, at their own discretion, and, by consequence, for their own good; the pretence is too monstrous to find lodgment in any brain but that of a tyrant. If the impious and false allegation were true, it would still be a fair question whether the Irish peasant might not as well shed his own feathers as to be plucked bare by his English master. But it is not true. God, who made man and animals capable of taking care of themselves, made each man better in his own hands than in the hands of another—in the condition of a freeman than in the state of a slave.

To the light of this great truth, the nations which have long slept, are awaking; and the seers of humanity, the prophets of the coming reign of justice, have already rejoiced in the brightness of its rising:

They long have gazed, and gazing deemed they saw.
One social bond the whole creation's sin;
One realm of peace the universe beyond;
Mankind a brotherhood, and Earth a home.

Trickery in Trade.

The last number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, contains an interesting account of Gideon Lee, from which we derive the following anecdote, illustrative of his own fair dealings, and of the usual effect of trickery in trade. No man more thoroughly disinterested than Gideon Lee; and he used to remark, "No trade can be sound, that is not beneficial to both parties, to the buyer as well as to the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than its worth; but the very effect of such operations must recoil on himself, in the shape of bad debts and increased risks. A person with whom he had some transactions, once boasted to him, that he had on one occasion obtained an advantage over such a neighbor; and "To-day," said he, "I have obtained one over you." "Well," said Gideon Lee, "that may be; and if you will promise never to enter my house again, I will give you that bundle of goat-skins."

The man made the promise, and took them. Fifteen years afterwards, he walked into Gideon Lee's office. At the instant of seeing him he exclaimed, "You have violated your word; pay me for my goat-skins—"

"Oh," said the man, "I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you."

"Yes," said Gideon, "and you say always will be poor; that miserable desire for over-reaching others must ever keep you so."

Wonderful Result of Enterprise.—The two principal partners in one of the greatest banking houses in the world, probably the largest counters of bills, were both servants in the outset of their lives, and blacked their employer's boots. The papers which they now discount, amount to four hundred millions a year. Almost all their decisions are made by one of these men, who is so familiar with his business, and the responsibility of business men, that he runs a handful of acceptances through his hands and pronounces upon them in less time than a bank teller pays his bank notes for a check. The resources of the house are so vast, that the Bank of England has found itself quite unable to dictate to them, or to indulge in rivalry with them. One of the partners, it is said upon good authority, is in the habit of giving away, from his share of the profits, a hundred thousand dollars annually.—Journal of Commerce.

Useful Receipts.

To MAKE PORT WINE.—Take logwood chips 2 lbs., rusty nails 1 lb., white vinegar 1 pint, water 2 quarts, tracle 1 lb., simmer the whole for an hour, then set to cool, and strain the bottle.

SHERRY.—Take brown vinegar 1 quart, moist sugar 2 lbs., water 4 quarts—simmer the whole for a day with a cast off foot, add some finings, and bottle as above.

MADRERA.—Same as the Sherry, with an additional quart of water and a pair of old leather slippers.

PICKLES.—Walk home from a ball on a wet night with pumps on.—Uncle Sam.

By the Dayton Journal we learn that the Woolen Factory belonging to Messrs. D. M. & G. Curtis, was totally consumed on Friday morning last. The building was insured to the amount of \$2,000. Messrs. Curtis' loss is estimated at not less than \$6,000.

Tuesday, December 30, 1840.

"Still Harping on my Daughter."

Our Whig friends have but one argument against the organization of a Liberty party, and that they do so more than Polonius did upon his daughter. "Upon examination," says the Gazette of the election returns, we find that among the Locos, the following members were elevated to Congress, either by the Liberty men naming candidates, or giving to these "men their votes." It names the members, and then puts it "to the conscientious members of the Liberty men 'to say whether their course has been true or a wise one.'"

Where does the Gazette get its information that any Liberty man voted for these members? We deny the assertion, and in justice to the Liberty men, we demand the proof upon which it is predicated. Some of these men may have been supported by what are called Abolitionists, as were some of the Whig candidates; and we suppose Democratic abolitionists have as clear a right to vote with their party, as Whig abolitionists have, to vote with theirs. But, none such are Liberty men, and that the Gazette knows right well.

As to the other part of the assertion, that by running separate candidates, Liberty men elected gag-members—we would propose a few questions for the consideration of the Gazette. How does it know that Whigs would have been elected had it not been for a "third party"? Is this party made up entirely of men once Whigs? Does it not comprise almost as many Democrats as Whigs? We know this to be a fact in this State, whether the Gazette does or not. And would these Democrats have voted the Whig ticket, had their been no separate organization?

How does it know that the Whigs themselves would not have elected gag-men had it not been for the Liberty party? We showed a few days since, that the States in which this party had acted most vigorously, had diminished their number of gag-representatives—while Pennsylvania, in which the policy of adhering to the old parties had been carried out to a great extent, had increased its gag-vote. Does the Gazette make no allowance for the indirect influence of the Liberty movement upon both the other parties? Dissolve the party into its original elements, and the absence of any organization among the friends of Liberty would encourage severity in both parties and both would yield more and more to the Slave Power. Slaveholders constitute an interest in the South, which has hitherto, on account of its unity, and its fixed policy of making the interests of slavery paramount, controlled the two great parties, holding the balance of power between them. Liberty men have rallied around the Principle of Liberty and the Interest of Free Labor, and constitute an antagonist party, which will not be satisfied with holding the balance of power between parties already subjugated by slaveholding influences, but demands nothing less than the complete, unquestioned supremacy of their principles.

Again—does the Gazette think that the object of the Liberty men is to restore the right of petition? If this were their sole object, separate organization were indeed an absurdity. No! their object is, not to petition, but to elect men who will carry out their will without being humbled by prayer to do it. It would be wise, would it not? for Liberty men to disband, and labor for the elevation of men to power, who, to please them would wear their humble request, but to satisfy the slaveholders, would reject it! Nonsense! Are the Liberty men children to be mocked with such trifling? Let the right of petition be trampled in the dust—it is only for a season. The Liberty men are multiplying every year, & they strive in hope. The time will come when the unflinching representatives of the principles they advocate, will fill the Hall of Representatives, and not stop with restoring the right of petition—but strike down forever, the Power that now tramples upon it. We do not mean that they will resort to violence, or break down the Constitution; such conduct more befits their antagonists. But they will use the powers vested in them by the Constitution, to tear from the Government the parasite which has enwined itself about all its branches, and infused poison into all its operations. They will deliver slavery forever from the Government, and turn it out to take care of itself—leaving it to starve upon its own resources.

The Standing Committees of Congress.

The Standing Committees of both Houses of Congress have a great deal to do in preparing and shaping business for that body. Among these, some are far more important than others, such as the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military and Naval Affairs, the Judiciary, Private Land Claims, Indian Affairs; and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the Slaveholding oligarchy almost always contrive to have the control of these Committees—and this is easily understood, when we remember that the presiding officers of both Houses are almost always furnished by the same class.

In the present Congress, Slaveholders are chairman of twelve out of the twenty principal standing committees in the Senate.

These consist of five members each. On the Foreign Committee, are two slaveholders, and a determined servile—one of the former being Chairman. The Committee on Military Affairs is composed of four slaveholders, and one member from the North, one of the former being Chairman. The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs is also a slaveholder; but one out of the five members composing it, is from a free State. The Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs is a slaveholder, and the free States, as in the last case, furnish but a single member of it. And the same is true of the Committee on the Judiciary, whose Chairman is also a slaveholder. There are three slaveholders, one servile, and one freeman on the Committee on Private Land Claims, whose Chairman is a slaveholder.

The House Committees consist of nine members. The Chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means, on Private Land Claims, on Indian Affairs, on Naval Affairs, on Military Affairs, and on Commerce, are all slaveholders. Four slaveholders and one servile control the business of the Committee of Ways and Means. The same is true of the Committee on Private Land Claims. Two-thirds of the Committee on Military Affairs are slaveholders; five out of the nine on the Committee on Naval Affairs, are from the same class; and such too is the proportion on the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose chairman, J. C. Ingersoll, would never have been appointed to his present station, had it not been for his thorough, entire devotion to the South.

Retrenchment.

The New York Sun thinks, as we do, that both in the Army and Navy life, the pruning knife of retrenchment might be used to some advantage, that at least some \$4,000,000 might be saved in these two items. Congress also should look closely into the contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

The Judiciary.

The higher Courts of this country have generally secured the entire confidence of the people in their integrity. We do not find fault with this; their conduct has entitled them to the place they occupy, in public estimation. Even Anti-slavery advocates, much as they have been surprised and mortified at certain judicial opinions and decisions, have attributed these rather to the inevitable workings of a political bias, than a disposition to thwart the purposes of justice. But, too much is claimed for the Judiciary, when it is virtually assumed that it can pass no wrong judgment. Judges are men, and although their position elevates them above many of the influences which tend to warp the opinions of other men, still their commerce is with the world—they must feel an interest in what is going on about them; they must think, and form their creed on public affairs like other men—they feel the pressure of the spirit of the age—are subject to the prejudices of their country—and their views are naturally shaped and colored to a certain extent, by public sentiment. In one sense, they are peculiarly under the control of public sentiment. This power frames the laws which they are bound to expound—and most judges suffer their notions of right and wrong to be greatly modified by this standard, without due regard to that unerring rule of moral action established by the Supreme Being, and which every man for himself is bound to ascertain.

It is this liability to error under the pressure of prevailing influences, which, in all important questions where we believe vital principles have been violated by judicial decisions, even of the highest Court known to the country, should lead us freely to contest their soundness, and to present again and again opportunities for reconsidering and revoking them.

Even Sir Matthew Hale, with his sun-like intellect and incorruptible integrity, was in bonds to the popular prejudice of his age concerning witches. He presided at the trial of two poor women indicted for witchcraft, and at the conclusion, without summing up the evidence, left the case to the jury, with a short direction, announcing his belief in the crime of witchcraft. "That there were such creatures, said he, as witches, he made no doubt at all; for, first the Scriptures had affirmed so much; secondly the wisdom of all nations had provided laws against such persons, which is an argument of their confidence of such a crime. And such has been the judgment of this kingdom, as appears by that act of parliament, which hath provided punishments proportioned to the quality of the offence." The persons were found guilty and executed.

After this, what magistrate will rely too confidently upon his own judgments? People now laugh at the ancient prejudice about witchcraft, but there are prejudices no less popular and dangerous among ourselves—and shall the Bench pride itself on entire exemption?

Alarming Want of Patriotism.

Grave matters are now in agitation between the two great political parties. It has been discovered that Col. Sloane, Whig Secretary of State for Ohio, sent his Clerk to purchase paper and sealing-wax in New York, for the use of the State, although paper quite as good could be furnished in Ohio, and sealing-wax a great deal better, had in the United States! And then, as if to fill the cup of our tribulation to the brim, it leaks out, that J. M. Porter, Democratic Secretary of the United States Treasury, has just advertised for several thousand yards of French and English calicoes, to pay Indian annuities, when it is well known that the beauty, durability, and above all, the cheapness of American calicoes, have almost entirely driven those of foreign manufacture out of the market!

These are terrible charges, and, if sustained, evince not only an awful want of patriotism, but an alarming lack of common sense. The State should appoint a price-general to our Secretaries of State, whose duty should be, to keep Mr. Secretary advised of the state of the markets; and Secretary Porter ought to take his wife into his Department, so as to be initiated by her into the art of buying cheap calicoes.

Verily, these great parties must be hard-run for electioneering topics.

Hear Both Sides.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere, men take different views of slavery & freedom. Yesterday we gave an interesting letter from an anti-slavery Kentuckian. Here follows an extract from an article by a pro-slavery Kentuckian, who, after having paid a visit to Cincinnati, thus gives utterance to his disgust in the Danville Tribune.

"I have thought that if I lived in a free State, I would probably be an Abolitionist, but no. I have found the difference between a free State and a slave State to be only in name. In Ohio they have white slaves—we have black ones. In a free State, the sympathy of the abolitionist elevates the black to a gentleman, and makes the whites menials—heavers of wood and drawers of water—cleaners of clothes, and brushers of shoes."

Poor fellow! he must feel unpleasant. The Kentucky Yeoman with cutting irony remarks, that said article "exhibits excellent good sense, and proves its writer to be a true-hearted Kentuckian."

Anti-Slavery Tract Society.

We see by the papers that an Anti-Slavery Tract Society has been formed in New England, with BURRILL, the learned blacksmith, for an editorial correspondent. It proposes to issue 52 tracts in the year, written by fifty-two men of the best talents. The first number to be issued next month.

Domestic Matters.

Wednesday, December 30th, Mr. STENO was chosen President of the City Council, and JORAN MARTIN, Recorder. Mr. Martin thanked the Whig Council for choosing "a Locofoco Recorder."

Mr. Rust from the Committee on Lighting the City, reported that pipes from the East had arrived, and asked by resolution, that the City pay charges on the same, amounting to \$53. Resolution lost.

It was resolved that the Watchmen cry the hour of the night.

A Train.

YORK says somewhere, that misfortunes love a train; they never come alone. The following State political Conventions are appointed for the following days.

Tyler Convention, January 6th; Democratic Convention, January 8th; Whig Convention, January 10th.

This reminds me of the way in which the afflictions of Job trod on the heels of each other. First came a messenger, announcing that the Sabeans had robbed him of his asses; and while he was yet speaking, there came another telling him that his sheeps had been burnt up; and before he had made an end, came a third, declaring that the Chaldeans had carried off the camels.

Henceforth, January must be reckoned as a fatal month. As for February, it should be blessed among all the months of the year, the Liberty Convention having been appointed for the first Wednesday in that month.

Congress.

Senate, Friday, Dec. 15.—A message was received from the President of the United States, made in compliance with a resolution of the 23d of February last, transmitting a catalogue of books.

Memorials were then presented, after which Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, arose and announced the death of Col. JOHN MILLER, a representative from that State. The resolutions according to Mr. MILLER the usual honors which are bestowed in such cases, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House.—Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, on leave given, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill to levy duties upon the importation of tea and coffee.

Mr. Houston gave notice of his intention to offer a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of occupants and cultivators.

Mr. Minor of Georgia announced the death of his colleague MR. MILLEN—and after the appropriate resolutions were adopted the House adjourned until Monday. The Intelligence of the 15th contains the report of the Secretary of War.

House, Dec. 16.—The Speaker announced the Committee on the rules and order of proceedings of the House—and singularly enough, Messrs. Wise, Adams, Dringmole and C. J. Ingersoll were put in company. It would have been decent to appoint Mr. Adams chairman, but it was natural that the speaker should appoint Mr. Wise.

The Treasury Report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then went into the election of chaplain. On the second ballot, Rev. J. S. Tinsley, a Baptist, was chosen.

Mr. Tibbatts gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the purchase of the residue of the stock held by individual stockholders in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to make the navigation thereof free of toll.

Petitions were then presented, one by Mr. Adams from citizens of New York, praying that that State might be dissolved from all further connection with slavery. The Speaker decided that it came within the 21st rule (old edition).

Mr. Adams submitted that petitions of similar import had been ruled during the administration of Mr. Speaker White, not to fall within its provisions. The speaker then recurred to the Journal for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, pending which, and to give him an opportunity to investigate the subject, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Dec. 16.—The President of the Senate laid before the body a message from the Dep. of War, covering a report showing the expenses of the national armories, and the arms manufactured therein, from the 30th of September, 1842, to the close of the half fiscal year ending on the 3d June, 1843.

Also, from the same Department, a communication made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 23d of February last, covering a catalogue of the library of said Department.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to revive the Compromise act, and modifying the duties on imports in accordance with the spirit of that act.

HOUSE, Dec. 18.—Journal read and approved.

NAVY YARD at MEMPHIS.—Mr. Ashe gave notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow, or at a future day, a bill to establish a navy yard at the city of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Rhett asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means do inquire as soon as practicable into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the tariff act passed in the year 1842, and in lieu thereof imposing a maximum rate of duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports, discriminating between this maximum and the duties imposed on the principle of producing revenue only.

Object being made, Mr. R. moved that the Rule be suspended, but the House refused to suspend the Rule.

Letter from Kentucky.

IT is the following letter from a citizen of Kentucky who reads with much interest. The writer is a gentleman of high respectability.

KENTUCKY, Dec. 17th, 1843.

DOCTOR BAILY,

It was with no ordinary feelings of regret that I read two communications in your paper of Nov. 22nd. One over the signature of E. Corcoran, and the other inserted in the middle of an editorial article, under the caption of "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," and, although I cannot believe that the sentiments expressed in the communications referred to, obtain to a very great extent among your numerous readers in regard to the Free States, still I suppose it may not be unacceptable to yourself and those of your fellow citizens who agree with you in sentiment, to understand the views of citizens of the Slave States, in regard to the anti-slavery movement generally, and the Liberty Party movement in particular. I have concluded therefore, (if it meet your views,) to drop you a line or two, as I may find leisure, upon such topics as I believe will interest your readers, connected with the influences of the Liberty movement in the Slave States.

And here perhaps, I ought to premise that although the Public Press of the Slave States, is to a certain extent, a fair expression of public opinion, still it would be almost miraculous, if ten years public discussion, carried on in the larger part of our common country, on a subject of paramount public and private interest, should fail to have a tolerably strong influence on the public mind of the other portion of the country; especially when the portion of the country where the discussion has been prohibited, has by far the greatest interest in the issue at stake:—and it would be more than miraculous, (in this age and country,) for a discussion to be carried on involving the application of cardinal principles—without making converts to the more liberal side of the question at issue. There is in the Slave States a large portion of what may be called floating anti-slavery sentiment, of various degrees of strength, and when that sentiment shall be sufficiently mature, to give definite form and expression to its will—it will gather power and influence with rapidity, unparalleled in the history of the country.

I have watched with much interest the progress of the Anti-slavery cause from its commencement, and I am clearly of opinion that it has taken tenfold greater hold on Southern feelings and Southern interest, within the last two years, than during the eight years of its previous progress. At the time of the formation of the first Anti-slavery Society in Philadelphia, I believe I was a resident of Alabama, and well do I remember the utter contempt with which the movement was viewed. Subsequently I resided some time in Louisiana, and the cause and its advocates were both hated and despised.

At the time the Anti-slavery movement began to assume a political bearing, I remember to have attended a public meeting in this State, called for the purpose of discussing the propriety of bringing out candidates for the Legislature, pledged to vote for a repeal of the license laws. Strong ground against the movement was taken in the meeting by one of our most distinguished public men, upon the principle—that the temperance movement was purely a moral one, and that to mix it up with politics was to insure its overthrow. He argued this from the history of Anti-masonry. He then brought forward abolitionism, and stated that as a mere moral object, no objection could be made to it. But, said he, "You see they have begun to make a political hobby of it; and who does not perceive that its days are numbered? Yes, fellow citizens, whenever you go to advance your moral ends by political means, you are sure to be disappointed. It was so with Anti-masonry; it is so with Abolitionism; and will be so with the cause of Temperance." The majority of the meeting agreeing with the speaker mentioned, no candidates were brought out. Well, four years have rolled round, and a few weeks since I was at another public meeting for another object, at which the speaker before mentioned, together with several of his friends who formerly agreed with him, were present. We had just received the news from the New York elections, and every body was talking about political abolitionism. The following is a fair specimen of the various conversations that took place in the little coteries that would assemble together previous to the commencement of the business:

A. "Well, have you heard the news from New York?"

B. "Yes, I have just heard. Don't these d—d Abolitionists beat every thing!—What with 16,000 votes in New York, 7 or 8 thousand in Ohio, and 5 or 6 thousand in Massachusetts, they'll soon hold the balance of power in their own hands."

A. "Well I tell you what it is, something more than to stop them—"

B. "I know. But what can be done? They have got to voting and there is no telling when they are going to stop. They might have preached and prayed about the matter to their hearts content, but I care, but if they go on increasing as they have done, and continue to bring out their own candidates; the other parties will not know what to do depend upon."

A. "True, but I am in hopes they will quarrel among themselves, and then 'their game is up.'"

B. "Well we'll see."

Thus you see that the tone of public sentiment, in regard to the political aspects of your cause is very much changed. We have ceased to look upon you as abstractionists, and begin to believe that you intend to lay hold of the matter like practical men.—If you wish to make an impression here, you will not only have to think aright, pray aright, and preach aright, but VOTE aright. All and each of the powers and influences that Almighty God has given you must be brought to bear on the object to be accomplished, and of your ultimate success, I have no doubt.

And here permit me through the medium of your paper to say a word to the LIBERTY PARTY of Ohio.

The Anti-slavery citizens of the Slave States look to your movements with a great deal of interest, and most ardently do we hope that you will "be steadfast" and "go forward." The progress of your cause is not only interesting as an experiment in the philosophy of the formation of Parties.

Your party professes to be formed for the purpose of carrying out certain great and fundamental principles. The primary one we understand to be "Equal and exact justice to all classes and conditions of men—without regard to color."

The other parties have also their fundamental principles, although I believe it would be difficult to define one which is not openly and notoriously violated. In fact in their eagerness to advance certain measures of policy. The advancement of those measures becomes the leading principle of the Party.

Every body knows that a United States Bank, or not a United States Bank—high protective tariff, or not a high protective tariff—distribution of the public lands, or a non-distribution—are the leading measures of policy that at present divide the two great parties; and it will be perceived that

these questions are all questions of Policy, and not of Right. I may believe that the public good will be promoted by the establishment of a high protective tariff, but certainly no one will contend that any body's rights are invaded by such a tariff not being established. On the other hand, slavery is an instrument of natural right, and admitting the binding obligation of the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are born with equal rights." I am morally bound to oppose any system of policy having for its object the depriving any human being of his or her natural rights. It then becomes an interesting question, whether a party formed for the purpose of carrying out the principle of "equal and exact justice to all men" has a sufficient bond of Union to render it useful and efficient, without endeavoring to advance also some of the subordinate measures of policy advocated by one or more of the political parties of the day. My opinion on this subject, I leave to those who will have to be adopted. In this section of the State of Kentucky, the parties are not very wide apart on the subject of the tariff, and they would be much closer together if their leaders would let them.—Well informed men, of both parties, have pretty much settled down to this point, that there should be "an adequate tariff for the ordinary purposes of revenue, with a just discrimination in favor of our own industry."

However, I sincerely and ardently hope that these differences of opinion upon matters of general policy will not lessen the harmony of action, or weaken the unanimity of feeling which should always characterize the efforts of those who have a great moral revolution to accomplish.

As it regards the Philanthropist, I feel it my duty to say that I am more pleased with its independence of tone, than any other feature about it—even the strong advocates of slavery speak of it with far more respect than formerly. There is a manly dignity about it, which challenges their admiration. I know nothing of you except through the medium of your paper. I have been a constant reader from the commencement, and have never seen any thing in the paper that pleased me better than the sentiment with which you closed your article on the "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," to wit: "All we have to say is this. This paper shall perish, and its Editor die for his brand, before he will suffer a single fetter, however light, to be put upon his free thought and free speech." A noble sentiment, fully uttered, and the best response I can make to it, is to forward you the money in advance, for the next year's subscription, and this you may continue to expect while the paper continues to be conducted with ability and candor, and Providence gives me the means.

Yours, &c.,

CAVETTO.

Give Me Back My Husband.

BY ELIZABETH BURBANK.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far, "fast anchored" Isle, sought our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and happiness. They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted "to look upon the wine when it was red," and to taste of it "when it gives its color in the cup." The charmer fastened around his victim all the serpent's fangs of its sordid, and he fell; and, at every step of his rapid degradation from the man to the brute, and downward, a heart string broke in the bosom of his companion. Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at. She pressed her way through the bacchanalian crowd who were revelling there, in their own ruin. With her bosom full of "that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before the plunderer of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish, "Give me back my husband!"

"There's your husband," said the man, as he pointed towards the prostrate wretch. "That my husband! What have you done to him? That my husband! What have you done to that noble form, that once like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter? That my husband! With what torpid chill have you touched the sinews of that manly arm? That my husband! What have you done to that noble brow, which he once wore high among his fellows, as if it bore the superscription of the Godhead? That my husband! What have you done to that eye, with which he was wont to 'look erect on heaven,' and see in his mirror the image of his God? What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins, and turned the ambulant fountains of the heart into black, and burning pitch? Give me back my husband! Undo your basilisk spells, and give me back the man that stood with me by the altar!"

The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demijohn of that burning liquid was opened upon our shores, have been saluted, at every stage of the traffic, with just such appeals as this. Such wiles, such widdows and mothers, and fatherless children, as never mourned in Israel at the Massorah of Bethel, or at the burning of the Temple have cried in his ears, morning, night, and evening, "Give me back my husband! Give me back my boy! Give me back my brother!"

But has the rum-seller been confounded or speechless at these appeals?—No! not he. He could show his credentials at a moment's notice with proud defiance. He always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could do, in his work of destruction. He had bought a letter of indulgence—I mean a license—a precious instrument, signed and sealed by an authority stronger and more respectable than the Pope's. He confounded! Why, the whole artillery of civil power was ready to open in his defence and support. Thus shielded by theegis of the law, he had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffic. He had the image and superscription of Caesar, on his credentials, and unto Caesar he appealed, and unto Caesar, too, his victims appealed, and appealed in vain.

On the 1st of April last, says a letter from Algiers, the European population of Algeria amounted to 45,877 souls, viz. 19,300 French; 5,566 English; 14,081 Spanish; 4,966 Italians; 1,715 Germans; 7 Greeks and Russians. On June 30th the population amounted to 49,616, viz. 24,919 men; 10,707 women; 14,890 children.—Consequently, the increase during the quarter was 3,739.

To forward the growth of vegetables, whether cucumbers, melons, &c., take a turnip, scoop out the inside, and fill the cavity with rich and fine earth; sow the seeds, and place in the warm part of the house.—They will soon vegetate, and by the time the fear of frost has passed, may be set abroad in the open ground; the turnip offering no disturbance, but affording nutriment to its decomposition.

Nineteen millions, three hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Bostonian is invested in railroad stock, which yields a higher rate of interest than any like investment in the United States.

WORMS, WORMS. Dr. MARTIN'S never-failing worm-destroying medicine, the best in the world, entire and complete. For sale at the Medical Depot, No. 15, North Street. L. E. SHORT, Agent.

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Tasso's Wish.—Tasso being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy—I wish not to plunder him," said he, "there are things which I wish to take from him; not his honor, his wealth, nor his life—but his ill will."

RAILWAY VIOLENCE.—Last week Mr. Braithwaite and another gentleman arrived at Brentwood from the Shoreditch station by the rail, each upon a four-wheel locomotive propelled by themselves, at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour. London paper.

VERY GOOD INDEX. The Harbinger Telegraph has a most distressing paragraph to the effect that Jacksonville, in Huntington county, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, except one stable, which is going the rounds of the press. It is almost a pity to spoil so interesting a piece of news by stating, that said town consisted of only one tavern and the stable for said.

A quaint writer of sentences in the Galaxy, says—"I have seen women so delicate, that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse might run away—afraid to sail for fear the boat might overtake—afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one afraid to be married!"

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." A very doubtful adage—says the Pennsylvania. We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Peleg Rowlinstone to Ophelia Morse.

Says Bill to Jack, how many legs would a calf have by calling the tail one? "Five," answered Jack. "No, 'twouldn't," says Bill, "because calling the tail one leg wouldn't make it so, would it?"

A boy looking at the moon the other morning, remarked that it must be pretty near out of change. "Why so?" asked another. "Because I see that it has got to its last quarter!" replied theurchin.

A man's advertisement in a well circulated newspaper, is a locomotive sign-board, that travels about and is seen by thousands daily.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss,"—A doubtful adage, (says the Pennsylvania). We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Peleg Rowlinstone to Ophelia Morse.

FAT.—It is said that Daniel Webster, retained as counsel for the heirs of Mr. Girard, is to receive a fee of \$50,000, if successful.

UNCLE SAM SAYS NOT A SINGLE SMITH

baby in this country has been named John, during the past year. That distinguished cognomen, therefore, will in due time, become extinct.

"I never shall get out of this scrape alive," as the hog said when they were rubbing the bristles off with selding water.

A person frequently called at a huckster's and asked for mashed potatoes, the good woman rubbed a bushel over with meal and preserved them for him.

NO VARIATION IN PRICES.

DODD'S HAT STORE,

Main Street, third door below Court Street.

CHINMATH.

I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell as low as I can, without any deviation from the price asked.

Wm. Doob.

Thomas W. Stringer

In the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, New York, at the November Term, 1843.

Alexander R. Chase, Administrator of the Estate of John Woodward, deceased, vs. John Woodward, deceased, and John Woodward, deceased.

The defendants, Alexander R. Chase, administrator of John Woodward, deceased, and John Woodward, deceased, vs. John Woodward, deceased, and John Woodward, deceased.

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CONTAINING one hundred pages of matter, not contained in any other edition of the same. The new edition of the Sacred Music, have been through and through revised. The new edition of the Sacred Music, have been through and through revised. The new edition of the Sacred Music, have been through and through revised.

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